BREAK IN PROGRAMME OF THE RE-PUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Second Session as Brief as the First and Adjournment Taken Until This Morning.

PROCEEDINGS

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EF-FECTED, EXCEPT AS TO RULES.

Iwo of the Latter Not Adopted Be cause Quay Proposed Changes and Southerners Raised a Storm.

SPEECH CHAIRMAN LODGE'S

NOTABLE PRESENTATION OF THE PARTY'S GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Platform Read by Senator Fairbanks Amid a Great Deal of Confusion -Reports of Committees.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 .- It was almost Il o'clock when the advance guard of the great army of visitors crossed the Schuylkill and besieged the doors of the convention hall. The renomination of President McKinley was to be the event of the day and every road led toward the Export exition building. In street cars, carrie and afoot the people streamed thither. There are thirty entrances to the hall, mere keyholes into the vast amphitheator, and through these tiny holes the populace flowed unceasingly, gradually spreading over and blotting out the great waste of unpainted pine chairs. As on yesterday, the delegates were slow in arriving, but the distinguished guests were on hand somewhat earlier. Ex-Postmaster General Gary and the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, the chaplain who prayed at the first convention of the party half century ago, were conspicuous on the stage and in prominent seats overlooking the oelegates' pit sat Adjutant General Corbit and General Bates. The vases at the corners of the stage to-day contained flaming bunches of crimson ramblers and on th chairman's desk was a fresh bouquet of roses and mignonette. The long session ahead held no terrors for the assembling thousands. The delightfully cool and bracing weather were an assurance against dis-

Shortly after 11 o'clock the big municipa! band of Philadelphia took its place in the gallery opposite the stage and a few minutes later the strains of one of Sousa's stirring marches crashed out.

Some of the members of the national Legislative League of the woman's suffragists were busily engaged, while the delegates were assembling, distributing appeals for a declaration by the convention favorable to woman's suffrage.

As on yesterday, many of the leading lights of the Republican party came in without causing a flurry. Senator Lodge. the permanent chairman of the convention came in with the Massachusetts delegates at five minutes before 12 o'clock, but there was not a ripple.

CHEERS FOR HANNA. The first demonstration occurred a minate later when Senator Hanna entered and crossed the length of the hall to the stage He could hardly make his way to the platform owing to the pressure of the delegates to greet him as he passed through the pit. Senator Foraker, handsome and debonaire, aroused the next outburst. Governor Fos-

ter Voorhees, of New Jersey, who arrived this morning from Europe, was warmly greeted. He was escorted to the platform alternates, Webster Blakely, Thomas E. by Senator Sewell. At 12 o'clock, after Senator Hanna had reached the platform, the ushers carried

into the pit great bunches of red, white George W. Stewart, J. B. Robi and blue pampas plumes. They looked like the same plumes which were in evidence at St. Louis four years ago, and similar function in the great McKinley demonstration later in the day. "Our Chauncey" was not overlooked to day and there was a great flutter of handkerchiefs from the ladies as he entered.

but it was again Governor Roosevelt who set the convention wild. Still wearing his Rough Rider hat, he appeared as on yesterday at the main entrance and instantly the crowds cheered frantically. As on yesterday, as he pushed his way toward his seat, his progress was impeded by the enthusiastic greeting of the delegates. Senator Platt was by his side. The Governor | tion, which evidently felt relieved at this did not appear so sternly austere as on yesterday. He smiled right and left to the plaudits of the multitude.

While the Roosevelt demonstration was in progress the eyes of the multitude were suddenly directed by a strange spectacle in the center of the stage, as the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, resplendent in rich Oriental silks, and accompanied by Mr. Chung, secretary of legation, also richly robed in silks, came down the middle greeted at the entrance by Senator Burrows, who introduced him to several of the distinguished public men crowding about.

WU GIVEN A SEAT WITH WOMEN, Ex-Postmaster General Gary, of Maryland, who, while in the first McKinley Cabinet, was a close friend of Mr. Wu, offered the minister his arm, and the two proceeded out towards the delegates. The minister smiled benignantly through his big-bowed spectacles, and acknowledged, in English, the many salutations. General Gary seated the minister and entourage immediately alongside the delegates, amid a number of ladies, whose summer silks paled beside the gorgeousness of the Chi-

"Not a word from China," said Minister Wu, when asked as to the alarming reports as to Peking. "We are wholly in the dark, except for what the press brings us, and we hope and sincerely believe the conditions are not as bad as pictured. I am here unofficially, as an observer, to see how the American people select their candidates for the presidency."

Former Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, received a distinct ovation just as Senator Wolcott was preparing to call the convention to order. The great hall was now black with people and the scene was inspiring as the eye roamed over the acres of humanity.

der. Immediately the band started up the "Star-spangled Banner," and the vast audi-Senator Wolcott again rapped for order in thanks, and yet I thank you as the swelling strains floated away, wield- I We meet again to nominate the President

with prayer. Few of the delegates rose. While the invocation was ascending to the great white throne, a couple of enterprising photographers from the press embank-

Rev. Mr. Boswell said: "Our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee as the creator of men and the upholde of governments. Our fathers trusted in Thee and were helped, and where they led may we gladly and boldly follow. We thank Thee for the land in which we live, for its beloved ruler, the prosperity of its people and the victories of its army and

THE OPENING PRAYER.

pavy. May these be abundantly continued "We bless Thee for having brave and wise men in charge of our executive, legislative and judicial affairs in trying times. May it always be so with America. 'We praise Thee for these men who have left their occupations and homes to transact business for their country by attending this convention. May Thy special favor rest upon them. Guide them in their deliberations, platform and candidates, and may these be such as shall be approved keep our dear old country, whose flag we love to-day better than ever before, in the lead among those respected for righteousness, liberty and humanity. "Give these delegates and their friends

a healthful and pleasant stay among us while they are absent from them. "Specially remember those who are bearing arms for us in distant lands and hasten the day when all wars shall cease and Thine shall be the honor and glory forever.

hand and voice.

VETERANS OF THE PARTY. stated that fifteen survivors of the first | tariff reform, and of what was really free forty-four years ago, were present with had brought a treasury deficit, paralyzed the same old flag used in that convention. at their head a faded American flag tat- sult of our tariff legislation, look about staff. As the flag appeared the audience opponents, free-traders as they are, do not ple, who will deal justly and rightly with arose, delegates, spectators and guests, and dare to make it an issue, the a deafening salute went up for the faded fifteen white-haired men ranged themselves side by side. looking out on the sea of faces. Alongside the flag another standard bore the legend: "NATIONAL FREMONT ASSOCIATION.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, Organized Feb. 22, 1856, at Pittsburg, Pa." When the storm of applause had subsided the delegation read a resolution declaring their unwavering allegiance to the party they had helped to bring forth. The resolutions regretted the inability of many of the members of the National Fremont Association to be present because of advanced age and designated Maj. H. R. Long and J. K. Conner to represent them. The resolution concluded with the declaration that 'we heartily indorse the administration of Hon. William McKinley, which gives us

such unbounded prosperity." ADDICKS FACTION SEATED.

Report of Committee on Credentials-Permanent Organization.

The chairman next recognized Representative Sereno E. Payne, of New York, chairman of the committee on credentials who mounted the platform and read the report of the committee. It was as follows: "Your committee reports its action in the

and Eighth districts of Georgia, the delegates at large in the First, Second, Third and Fourth districts of Louisiana, the delegates at large in the Sixth and Ninth dis-First, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth districts of Texas, the Second Virginia and the District of Columbia, the action of the national committee in making a temporary roll is recommended shall be the action of the

"Alabama—At large, delegates, B. W. peril. Sound currency and a steady stand-Walker, C. W. Buckley; alternates, Nathal and of values are to-day safe only in Re-Alexander, G. W. Lovejoy. Third district: publican hands. Delegates, W. W. Milliken, Moses M. Gor-OTHER OF den; alternates, S. M. Murphy, Aaron limothy. Fifth district: Delegates, J. 1 Davis, Hugh A. Carson; alternates, L. W. Whittaker, J. W. Perryman.

"Delaware- At large, delegates, J. E. Addicks, W. B. Clark, James Frank Alee, C. Postler, D. S. Clark, Newall Ball, C. W. Davis, Theodore Townsend Louisiana-Fifth district: Delegates, W. W. Johnson, John W. Coke; alternates, Texas-Fourth district: Delegates, J. lackwell, H. G. Goree; alternates, B. C. Browning, H. W. Walker. Sixth district: they were probably destined to perform a legates, Eugene Marshall, W. E. King; alternates, G. W. McCormick, G. W.

read of the victory of the Addicks over the read, Mr. Payne demanded the previous question. Senator Sewell, on behalf of New Jersey, and Mr. Martin, on behalf of Indiana, seconded the demand, which was ordered. According to the rules under which the convention was operating, twenty min utes on a side was allowed for debate, but no one demanded the floor, and the report was put through with a whirl. The convenquick disposition of the contests, signified its approval with applaus

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, then presented the committee's report. It proposed the following officers Chairman-Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massa

Secretary-Charles W. Johnson, of Min-Assistant Secretaries-John R. Malloy, of Ohio; John R. Beam, of New Jersey Lucien Gray, of Illinois; Gardner P. Stickney, of Wisconsin; James F. Burke, of ennsylvania; W. B. Bochman, of Tennesaisle of the platform. Minister Wu was first | see; Warren Bigler, of Indiana; John F. Royce, of Kansas; F. S. Gaylord, of Con-

> Reading Clerks-Dennis E. Alward, o. Michigan; E. L. Lampson, of Ohio; James H. Stone, of Michigan Clerk at President's Desk-Asher G. Kings, of Maine.

Official Reporter-M. W. Blumenberg, District of Columbia. Tally Clerks-J. C. Potts, of New Jersey George B. Butlin, of Nebraska. This report was also put through with

"The chair announces as a committee to escort Henry Cabot Lodge to the chair," anounced Senator Wolcott, "Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York." A cheer went up strong and long continued, as this group of names fell from the chairman's lips. Apparently Governor Roosevelt had not expected to be thus designated, and his face showed signs of annoyance. Governor Shaw, he stepped to Mr. Lodge's seat, and with the permanent chairman | tion? Again the inevitable negative; again between them, marched up the platform. The cheers echoed continuously until Mr. Lodge, after greeting Mr. Wolcott, turned

to the audience and began his address. CHAIRMAN LODGE'S ADDRESS.

An Eloquent and Forcible Presenta tion of the Political Issues. Following is the text of Senator Lodge's

made history they will proclaim with especial pride that under a Republican ad-One of the greatest honors that can fall to any American in public life is to be and that the peace with Spain was the called to preside over a Republican na-At 12:26 Senator Wolcott rapped for or- tional convention. How great that honor is you know, but you cannot realize, nor can I express the gratitude which I feel to you for having conferred it upon me. ence rose en masse, Governor Roosevelt, can only say to you, in the simplest phrase, as on yesterday, being first on his feet. that I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Beggar that I am, I am even poor

Charles M. Boswell opened the proceedings is soon to enter upon his second term. Since, unworthy of the great leaders who have which is now drawing to a close. They they have been generous in the exhibition of unfulfilled predictions, in the ruin of their hopes of calamity and in futile opposition to the forces of times and the aspirations of the American people. I wish I could add that they had been equally in-Bourbons, learn nothing, it is only too evident that the familiar comparison cannot be completed, for they forget a great In 1897 we took the government and the country from the hand of President Cleve-

land. His party had abandoned him and were joined to their idols, of which he was no longer one. During the last years of his term we had presented us the melancholy spectacle of a President trying to govern without a party. The result was that his policies were in ruin, legislation was at a standstill, and public affairs were in a by the people and may they continue to perlious and incoherent condition. Party responsibilities had vanished and with it all possibility of intelligent action demanded by the country at home and abroad. It was an interesting, but by no means singular display of Democratic unfitness for the practical work of governand preserve their loved ones from harm | ment. To the political student it was instructive; to the country it was extremely

painful, to business disastrous.

REPUBLICANS KEPT PROMISE. We replaced this political chaos with a President in thorough accord with his The men who applaud prayers at large party and the machinery of government begatherings were present and signalized their | gan again to move smoothly and effectively. approval of the divine's invocation with ! Thus, we kept at once our promise of better and more efficient administration. In four months after the inauguration of A remarkable tribute to the flag and to | President McKinley we had passed a tariff the pioneers of the Republican party then | bill. For ten years the artificial agitation occurred. Mr. Wolcott stepped forward and in behalf of what was humorously called Republican convention, called at Pittsburg | trade, had kept business in a ferment and industries, depression, panic and finally, At that moment a file of white-haired continuous bad times to a degree never patriarchs appeared from the rear bearing | before imagined. Would you know the retered and barely held together by a cross | you. Would you measure its success, recollect that it is no longer an issue, that our a State in the Union to-day which could be carried for free trade against protection. Never was a policy more fully justified by

any party more absolutely fulfilled. Dominant among the issues of four years ago was that of our monetary and financial system. The Republican party promised to uphold our credit, to protect our currency from revolution, and to maintain the gold standard. We have done so. We have done more. We have been better than our promise. Failing to secure, after honest in the world. It was a great work well Senate, in the event of Democratic success, would not permit the repeal of a Republican law. This is a precious argumen when looked at with considerate eyes, and quite worthy of the intellects which produced it. Apply it generally. Upon this theory because we have defeated the soldiers of Spain and sunk her ships we can with safety dispense with the army and the navy which did the work. Take another example: There has been a fire in a great city; it has been checked and extinguished therefore, let us abolish the fire department Distrust in our currency, the dread of

hange, the deadly fear of a debased standard were raging four years ago and busisupremacy and Republican legislation have extinguished the fires of doubt and fear, and business has risen triumphant from the ashes. Therefore abolish your fire department, turn out the Republicans and Republican control to avert fresh disaster. by law is as necessary for its security and for the existence of honest wages and of from power, and the party of free silver and the gold standard, the standard of the civilized world, are in imminent and deadly

OTHER QUESTIONS SETTLED. But there were still other questions in 1896. We had already thwarted the efforts of the Cleveland administration to throw the Hawaiian islands back to their dethroned Queen and to give England a foothold for her cables in the group. We then said that we would settle finally the Hawailan question. We have done so. The traditional American policy has been carried out. The flag of the Union floats to-

day over the crossroads of the Pacific. We promised to deal with the Cuban question. Again comes the reply, we have done so. The long agony of the island is The friends of J. E. Addicks, of Dela- over. Cuba is free. But this great work ware, were in evidence when Mr. Payne | brought with it events and issues which no man had foreseen, for which no party Dupont faction in that State. The report | creed had provided a policy. The crisis came, bringing war in its train. The Reublican President and the Republican Congress met the new trial in the old spirit. We fought the war with Spain. The result is history known of all men. We have the perspective now of only a short two years, and yet how clear and bright the great facts stand out, like untain peaks against the sky, while the gathering darkness of a just oblivion is creeping fast over the low grounds where lie forgotten the trivial and unimportant things, the criticisms and the fault-findings which seemed so huge when we still lingered among them.

Here they are, these great facts: A war of a hundred days, with many victories and no defeats, with no prisoners taken from us and no advance stayed, with a triumphant outcome startling in its comleteness and in its world-wide meaning. Was ever a war more justly entered upon, more quickly fought, more fully won, more thorough in its results? Cuba is free. Spain has been driven from the western hemisphere. Fresh glory has come to our arms and crowned our flag. It was the work of the American people, but the Re-publican party was the instrument. Have we not the right to say that here, too, even as in the days of Abraham Lincoln. we have fought a good fight, we have kept War, however, is ever like the sword of solvent and brings many results not to be peace to be made? The answer to this great question had to be given by the President of the United States. We were victorious in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in the ilippines. Should we give those islands back to Spain? "Never," was the Presithat he had answered otherwise? Should we hand them over to some other power? pride and self-respect as a nation have submitted to any other reply? Should we turn the islands, where we had destroyed all existing sovereignty, loose upon the world, to be a prey to domestic anarchy the President answered as the Nation he represented would have him answer. He boldly took the islands, took them knowing well the burden and responsibility; took them with a deep sense of duty to ourselves and others, guided by a just foresight as to our future in the east and with an entire faith in the ability of the American people to grapple with the new task. When future conventions point to the deeds by which the Republican party has

work of William McKinley. WHAT REPUBLICANS PROMISE. So much for the past. We are proud of it, but we do not expect to live upon it, for

ministration the war of 1898 was fought

ing the heavy mallet with his left hand. of the United States. Four years bave traditions of the early days of our party and prosperity and enlarge those great op-When the confusion had subsided Rev. passed since we nominated the soldier and are sacred to us, and are hostages given to portunities for ourselves and our posterity. the civil war no presidential term has been gone. The deeds of yesterday are in their that the American people have neither the so crowded with great events as that turn a pledge and a proof of what we capacity nor the honesty to deal rightly which is now drawing to a close. They promise we perform, and that the people have been four memorable years. To Re- | who put faith in our declarations in 1836 | shall fail. They fall down and worship a publicans they show a record of promises | were not deceived, and may place the same | Chinese half-breed whose name they had ment were taking snap shots of the con- kept, of work done, of unforeseen ques- trust in us in 1900. But our pathway has never heard three years ago, and they tions met and answered. To the Democrats | never lain among dead issues, nor have we | slander and cry down and doubt the honor won our victories and made history by delving in political graveyards. We are the mirals and generals and public men who party of to-day, with cheerful yesterdays have gone in and out before us during an and confident to-morrows. The living pres- entire lifetime. We are true to our own. ent is ours, the present of prosperity and | We have no distrust of the honor, humanactivity in business, of good wages and ity or the capacity of the American people. quick payments, of labor employed and To feel or do otherwise is to doubt ouris not true that the Democrats, like the capital invested, of sunshine in the market selves, our government and our civilization. place and the stir of abounding life in the | We take issue with the Democrats who workshop and on the farm. It is with this | would cast off the Philippines because the that we have replaced the depression, the American people cannot be trusted with deal which it would be well for them to doubts, the dull business, the low wages, them, and we declare that the American the idle labor, the frightened capital, the dark clouds which overhung industry and and generously with these distant islands, agriculture in 1896. This is what we would and will lift them up to a higher prospreserve, so far as sound government and wise legislation can do it. This is what we brought to the country four years ago. This have not failed elsewhere. We shall not

is what we offer now. Again we promise that the protective sysem shall be maintained and that our great industrial interests shall go on their way, unshaken by the dire fear of tariff agitation and of changing duties. Again we declare that we will guard the national credit. uphold a sound currency based on gold, and keep the wages of the workingman and the enterprise of the man of business, free from that most deadly of all evils, a fluctuating standard of value. The deficit which made this great country in a time of profound peace a borrower of money to meet its current expenditures has been replaced by abundant revenue, bringing a surplus, due alike to prosperity and to wise legislation, so ample that we can now safely promise a large reduction of taxation without imperiling our credit or risking a re-

We are prepared to take steps to revive and build up our merchant marine and thus put into American pockets the money paid for carrying American freights. Out of the abundant resources, which our financial legislation has brought us, we will build the Isthmian canal and lay the cables which will help to turn the current of Eastern trade to the Golden Gate. We are on good terms with all nations, and mean to remain so, while we promise to insure our peace and safety by maintaining the Monroe doctrine, by ample coast defences, and by building up a navy which no one can challenge with impunity.

NEW PROBLEMS The new problems brought by the way we face with confidence in ourselves and still deeper confidence in the American peohe islands which have come into their charge. The outcry against our new possessions is as empty as the cant about militarism and "imperialism" is devoid of sense and meaning. Regard for a moment those who are loudest in shrieking that the American people are about to enter upon a career of oppression and that the Republic is in danger. Have they been in the past the guards of freedom? Is safety for liberty now to be found most surely in the party ery? Is true freedom to be secured by the ascendency of the party which beneath our very eyes seeks to establish through inand unscrupulous band of usurpers in Kentucky who trampled there, not on the rights of the black men only, but on the whites, Has it indeed come to pass, I say, that that party is the chosen protector of liberty? If it were so the outlook would be black

No; the party of Lincoln may best be trusted now, as in the past, to be true even as he was true to the rights of man and which have come beneath our flag. The her along the read to independence and settle her own future by the free expresamong those to whom this great work is confided in Cuba or elsewhere wrongdoers shall be found, men not only bad in morals out dead to their duty as Americans and false to the honor of our name, we will punish these basest of criminals to the ex-Rico the political problem has been solved

and by Republican legislation they have been given self-government and are peaceful and prosperous under the rule of the In the Philippines we were met by re-

see to it that the authority of the United edged and obeyed. That harsh and painful duty President McKinley has performed firmly and justly, eager to resort to gentle measures wherever possible, unyielding when treachery and violence made force necessary. Unlike the opponents of ex-Lawton and MacArthur as "an enemy's camp." In our eyes they are the soldiers of the United States; they are our army and we believe in them and will sus-

AN INFAMOUS SCHEME. Even now the Democrats are planning, if appropriations for the army and thus comthe retirement of such soldiers as would be the signal for the massacre and plunder of the great body of peaceful inhabitants of the islands who have trusted to us to protect and guard them. Such an event the House, to be given over to a party capable of such a policy? Shall they not rather be intrusted to the party which will sustain the army and suppress the brigands and guerrillas who, under pretense of war, are now adding so freely to the list of crimes committed in the name of liberty by usurpers and pretenders and who, buoyed up by Democratic promises, keep up a highwayman's warfare in the hope of Democratic success in November? It is for Our position is plain. The restoration of peace and order now so nearly reached in the Philippines shall be completed. Civil government shall be established, and the people advanced as rapidly as possible along the road to entire freedom and to self-government under our flag. We will surrender nor retreat. We will not write failure across this page of our history. We will do our duty, our full duty, to the people of the Philippines and strive by every and prosperity. We have no belief in the Alexander. It cuts the knots. It is a great old slaveholder's doctrine that the Constitution of its own force marches into war perform in hours the work of years of | doctrine, which we cast out in 1860, we still quiet. Spain sued for peace. How was that | reject. We do not mean that the Philippines shall come without tariff system or become part of our body politic. We do mean that they shall, under our teaching, learn to govern themselves and remain under our flag with the largest possible measure of home rule.

We make no hypocritical pretenses of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. While we regard the "Never" was again the answer. Would our | welfare of those people as a sacred trust, we regard the welfare of the American | He Proposes to Amend the Rules and people first. We see our duty to ourselves as well as to others. We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the province of government and legislation we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and to open new markets. Greatest of all markets is China. Our trade there is growing by leaps and bounds. Manila, the prize of war, gives us inestimable advantages in developing that trade. It is the cornerstone of our eastern policy and the brilliant diplomacy of John Hay in securing from all nations a guarantee of our treaty rights and the open door in China rests upon it.

FOR VOTERS TO DECIDE. commerce, by putting in power the Democontent to retreat or to mark time. The would hold the islands, give them freedom Quay had had too much experience at na-

with these islands. They assume that we people can be trusted to deal justly, wisely perity, a broader freedom and a nobler civ-

Those are one questions we present to the American people in regard to the Philippines. Do they want such a humiliating change there as Democratic victory woul bring? Do they want an even more radical change at home? Suppose the candidate of the Democrats, the Populists, the foe of expansion, the dissatisfied and the envious uld come into power, what kind of an administration would he give us? What would his Cabinet be? Think what an electric spark of confidence would run through every business interest in country when such a Cabinet was announced as we can readily imagine he would make. More important still, we ask the American people whether they will put in the White House the hero of uncounted platforms, the prodigal spendthrift of words, the champion of free silver, the opponent of expansion, the assailant of the courts; or whether they will retain in the presidency the Union soldier, the leader of the House of Representatives, the trained statesman who has borne victoriously the heavy burdens of the last four years, the champion of protection and sound money, the fearless supporter of law and order wherever the flag floats?

GREATEST QUESTION OF ALL. But there is one question which we will put to the American people in the campaign which includes and outweighs all others. We will say to them: You were in the depths of adversity under the last Democratic administration, you are on the prosperity continue if you make a change in your President and in the party which will your good times last if you turn out the Republicans and give political power to those who cry nothing but "Woe, woe!"the lovers of calamity and foes of prosperity, who hold success in business to be crime and regard thrift as a misdemeanor? If the Democrats should win, do you think business would improve? Do you think wages would rise and employment increase when that result of the election was known? Business confidence rests largely ipon sentiment. Do you think that sentiment would be a hopeful one the day after Bryan's election?

Do you think it would flourish with the Democratic party? Do you not know that if Bryan was elected the day after the that the great amount of American busiwith fair breezes and with swelling canvas, would begin to take in sail and seek the shelter and anchorage of the nearest movement, that fear of the future, means? unemployed, lower wages, hard times, dis-We do not claim that any policy we, or any one else, can offer will drive from the but we say that so far as government and well-being of the American people our ad-We point to the adversity of the Cleveland years, lying dark behind us. It has been planation they will, the facts are with us. It is on these facts that we shall ask for the support of the American people. What we have done is known, and about what we intend to do there is neither secrecy nor deception. What we promise we will percessful and full of vigor. Our new policies have been begun, and for them we ask civil war hung dark over the country in upon us and never flinched until we had carried it through to victory. Now, at the dawn of a new century, with new polius in the bright sunshine of prosperity, we again ask the American people to intrust us with their future. We have profound faith in the people. We do not distrust their capacity of meeting the new responsibilities even as they met the old, and we shall await with confidence, under the leadership of William McKinley, the verdict of November. THE SPEECH WELL RECEIVED. Senator Lodge's voice showed splen-

did carrying power, promising well for the trying task of presiding over such a gathering. His oratory is not of the florid type, but its intense earnestness, the they get control of the House, to cut off beauty of diction and the frequent tributes pel the withdrawal of our troops from the to his audience and brought constant and Philippines. The result would be to force long continued applause. His reference to Hawait and the presence of representative of that new acquisition, brought the delethe Hawaaiians. When he referred to the "infamy" in Kentucky, the delegates from that State velled their approval and the other States added a sympathetic demonwould be an infamy. Is the government, is stration. Mr. Lodge's reference to the policy of the government toward Cuba and ute to the American soldiers fighting in the tropics closed with the well-rounded sentence: "They are our soldiers and we will sustain them." It was the signal for a hearty demonstration, in which Gen. Gibson, of Tennessee, was seen among the delegates waving aloft his cane topped at 1:37. He had spoken fifty minutes. Then followed the usual gavel presentations. Colonel Childs, of Rhode Island neat speech presented an historic gavel, the mahogany from the Capitol at at the international yacht races last fall. A young delegate from Kentucky, John an eloquent little speech presented another gavel, carved from a tree in the valley of Garfield is said to have knelt at the battle of Middle Creek and asked the God of battles to give the Union forces victory, He stirred the delegates with his eloquence and they cheered when he concluded with the statement that he presented the gavel Kentucky to the principles of Republicanism and a hostage that the State would this fall give its electoral vote to McKin ley and Roosevelt. Lee Olsen, of Minnesota, presented a table, which had been used at the national conventions at Minneapolis and St. Louis. Senator Lodge received each of the pres-

entations with a graceful speech.

QUAY CAUSES TROUBLE.

General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, was

now recognized to present the unanimous

the Convention Adjourns.

report of the committee on rules. He said that in the main the rules of four and eight years ago had been adopted, leaving it for the convention to make any marked departure from the former precedure. Ex-Senator Quay, in a light suit, with vest unbuttoned, was recognized as the reading of the report was concluded and was greeted enthusiastically as he stepped into We ask the American people whether the middle aisle to offer an amendment to they will throw away these new markets | the rules. This embodied the proposition and widening opportunities for trade and to reduce the representation from the several States giving one delegate for each cratic party, who seek under cover of a | ten thousand votes cast, with four delenewly-discovered affection for the rights of gates at large for each state. There were men, to give up these islands of the East | calls for Mr. Quay to take the platform, the Republican party is pre-eminently the and make Dewey's victory fruitless? The but he shook his head and sent to the party of action and its march is ever for- choice lies between this Democratic policy clerk's desk a lengthy statement showing ward. We are not so made that we can be of retreat and the Republican policy which the effect of the proposed new rule. Mr.

tional conventions to attempt to make him-

The clerk proceeded to read the statemer of representation on the basis of 1896. Whi it was being read a picturesque-looking old man, with long white beard, arose in the Arkansas delegation. He was the famous "Poker Jack" McClure. He protested against the proposed amendment, but was

ruled out of order. Ex-Senator Quay himself finally interrupted the reading, which was long, but he could not be heard and Senator Foraker suggested that he take the platform The demand was immedately taken up by the vast audience and followed by a roar of cheers, Colonel Quay moved up to the stage. For several minutes he could not proceed, owing to the demonstration. When order had been restored. Mr. Quay suggested that as the statement was long and would be printed in the afternoon papers, action upon his proposition which only affected rules one and twelve, be postponed until to-morrow and that the remainder of the report be adopted. He backed his suggestion with a motion.

A STORM OF PROTEST. The motion raised a storm of protest from the Southern delegates. Nearly all arose and demanded recognition. Delegate McCall, of Tennessee, mounted a chair and amid the plaudits of his associates, demanded the right to be heard before any action was taken on the Quay amend-

John R. Lynch, a colored delegate from

Mississippi, stood on his chair and secured recognition for a substitute to the Quay amendment. This recited that in any State where the right of vote was abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the representation in Congress should be reduced in proportion to the extent of the disfranchiser A point of order was promptly made that he amendment was not germane and Chairman Lodge sustained the point. At this stage the convention threatened o get into a parliamentary tangle over he adoption of the rules and proposed amendments. Mr. Quay's motion finally prevailed that Rules 1 and 12. with his mendment, go over until to-morrow, when the other rules were agreed to without dis-

This out of the way, Senator Fairbanks, ot Indiana, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was recognized to present the platform to the convention. The Indiana senator received a flattering reception as he mounted the stage, but when he began to read the declaration of principles scores of delegates and alternates got up and began filing out of the hall. The con heights of prosperity to-day. Will that fusion became so great that Senator Fairbanks was unable to proceed and Senator Lodge was compelled to come forward "This is a matter of the most vital importance," said he. "It is the enunciation of the principles on which the Republican party is to stand."

WENT OUT FOR FRESH AIR. This appeal had some effect. Many of the delegates returned to their seats, but the thousands who could not hear Senator Fairbanks grew restless and many of them left the hall for a breath of air. While the hum of convention con-

tinued throughout the reading of the platform interest in the document manifestly increased as the reading proceeded. Senator Fairbanks made strenuous efforts to make himself heard. Chauncey M. Depew, desiring a bite t eat, went in search of it. As he worked his the delegates on all sides he was recognized and greeted by a storm of cheers. So distinct was the interruption that Chairman Lodge was forced to appeal to the spectators in order that the business of the co vention might be transacted.

The heat began to be most oppressively felt in the low pit within which the delegates were penned, and some of them from emote points took off their coats and sat n their shirt sleeves.

Senator Fairbanks concluded the read ng of the platform at 2:50 He moved t the platform be adopted and that motion demanded the previous The demand was seco Senator Hansbrough, Dakota and Senator Sewell, of New Jersey The demand was agreed to and the motion hen was declared by Chairman Lodge to ment of the adoption of the platform was eceived with enthusiastic cheers Chairman Lodge then called for announcements from the various delegations of national committeemen and vice presi-

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was in the center of the main aisle with his hand raised for recognition. "I was about to move to adjourn, Mr. Chairman," said he, but I withhold that motion until the roll of States can be called.' The call was then begun, each of the wellknown and prominent men as their names were announced, being greeted with applause. When former Senator Quay was announced as the choice of the Pennsylvania delegation for member of the nationa committee, half of the delegates and hund in an instant, cheering as if mad.

For the first time in the history American politics Hawaii was called on the newly acquired territory was called by Assistant Secretary Mallow, Colonel Samuel Parker rose and made his announce ment in full, resonant voice. He was received with tremendous applause. After the applause had subsided, Senator Foraker was recognized to make his motion motion prevailed without dissent, and at 3:13 p. m., the convention adjourned.

MUNCIE MAN SPEAKS UP.

Accounting for the Way in Which

Certain Citizens Have Behaved. Washington Special in New York Post. A well-known clerk in one of the departments here, on being closely questioned, confessed at length that his home was Muncie, Ind., but added: "Muncie has gained a reputation which it does not de serve. Even two or three swallows do not make a summer, and all Muncle's population are not ladrones. In fact, this little outburst in Havana may be a sort of in dication of a desire for retribution on the part of some of the Muncle people for an affair which happened a few years ago. Muncie, in a spurt of ambition, made bid for factories to come there. Among those which came was an enameling concern from Columbus, which is not only the capital of Ohio, but the home of John Lentz and the seat of the penitentiary. A large share of the laborers in the factory were convicts. and many of these remained in it after they were released from jail. So it happened that we imported with our factory a gang of the worst thieves in the State of Ohio. They had been pretty well known to the Columbus police and were carefully watched there, but when they reached our rural region we welcomed them as honest men. Well, they robbed the town of everything they could carry off. Some borrowed from all the enterprising and loyal citizens they met, but most of them simply pilfered right and left. The result was that the town fell into a panic of fear, which lasted until the whole gang were driven out and the works closed. So I have thought that these recent developments in Cuba have perhaps indicated a desire on the part of certain of our citizens to get even with the rest of the world."

Celestial Retaliation.

Fourteen thousand residents of San Francisco's Chinatown are shut in by quarantine, and, as a retaliatory measure, the Chinese merchants have decided to pay no more rent or bills of any kind until the blockade is removed. If they can help it they do not intend to subject their creditors to the risk of contracting the plague through handling their money. This is a conclusion worthy the Celestial, who often sees more with an almond squint than his neighbors give him credit for.

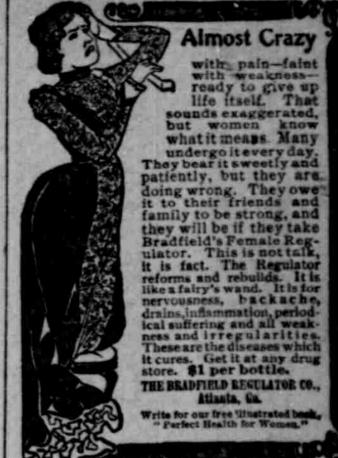
Chicago Tribune. "Perhaps you can tell me," remarked the exchange editor, making another victous lunge with his shears at the helpless paper he was dissecting, "perhaps you can tell me how the water gets into the melon." "Blamed vine know," replied the answers "Wrong," rejoined the exchange editor "They plant the seeds in the spring."
And they didn't speak to each other again until one of them wanted to borrow

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us just make it three sticks."

When the newspaper man died his old associates gathered around and chipped in for a floral piece for the deceased. "We ought to send a broken column," said the religious editor.
"Nay," interrupted the staff humorist,
whose jokes were wont to be deadly, "Let





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